

DAILY REPORT

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NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE PROTESTS U.S. PERSIAN GULF ACTION

AU211955 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--The National Peace Committee has come out with a declaration which reads in part:

"We resolutely condemn the new completely unjustified aggressive actions of the American military in the Persian Gulf where are concentrated American aircraft carriers, numerous naval vessels and towards which landing units of marines are moving", reads the declaration.

The presence of a restricted contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan at the request of the government of that country and the holding of the American hostages in Iran in point of fact represent the long-awaited pretext for changing the foreign policy course of [words indistinct] undermining and destroying detente, for doing away with anything positive which has been created with so much effort mostly by the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and all peaceloving forces in the world.

"Expressing the sincere striving and will of the peace partisans and of the entire Bulgarian public for the consolidation of the process of detente", the declaration reads further, "the National Peace Committee declares itself firmly against the attempts at creating a fresh hotbed of tension in the Persian Gulf where the American reactionary circles want to do away with the achievements gained by the peoples in detente."

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU TALKS

AU181925 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard a report on the talks of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, with the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, during the latter's friendly visit to Bulgaria on February 13 and 14, 1980. Important questions of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation were discussed at the talks and views were exchanged on some problems of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement. It was noted that the tasks laid down by the first leaders of the two countries at their meetings in Voden and Sinaia last year for increasing cooperation in mechanical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, power generation, agriculture, scientific and technological research, science and education are being successfully implemented.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Ceausescu reaffirmed the determination of Bulgaria and Romania to continue to develop and deepen their all-round relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism which is in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, of the countries of the socialist community and of the cause of peace, progress and socialism.

Stress was laid at the talks on the willingness of Bulgaria and Romania to continue to fight together with the other fraternal socialist countries and with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces to for deepening the process of detente, for implementing the Final Act of Helsinki, for preserving the NATO decision for the manufacture and deployment in some West European countries of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The particular importance which would have the realization of the proposal of the socialist Warsaw Treaty member-countries for the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the importance of the good preparations for the Madrid meeting so that it may proceed in a constructive spirit and be successfully concluded was emphasized.

The two party and state leaders stressed the significance of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which will proceed under the sign of stepping up the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament and for the preservation of peace and international security.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave high appraisal to the results achieved during the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu and emphasized the important role which their working meetings play in the constant expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP outlined specific measures for the implementation of the tasks laid down and the agreements reached for the further development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV LEAVES FOR INDIA

AU242108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for India today, at the invitation of Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India. At Sofia airport, Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DOYNOV HEADS BCP DELEGATION TO MSZMP CONGRESS

AU231637 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP led by Ognian Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed on 23 March for Budapest. The delegation will take part in the 12th MSZMP Congress.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ISSUED ON FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

AU241025 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Announcement" on 17-22 March visit by Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Finland, paid an official visit to Bulgaria 17-20 March 1980. During his visit, Minister Paavo Vayrynen was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He also was received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During their talks, the two ministers reviewed the state of bilateral relations and exchanged opinions on some topical international issues. The two ministers noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the development of Bulgarian-Finnish relations in recent years. They expressed their governments' willingness and readiness to make further efforts for the additional activation and expansion of these relations in all areas.

While exchanging opinions on some international issues, the two ministers expressed their concern with the recent aggravation of the international situation. They stressed the necessity for guaranteeing and developing the process of detente in all its aspects, as well as the necessity for restraining the arms race and attaining real disarmament.

The two sides expressed confidence that with a constructive attitude on the part of all interested countries, the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the participating states in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation can make a positive contribution to strengthening peace and security and developing equal cooperation in Europe.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Finland took place in a friendly atmosphere and constructive spirit. They made an important contribution to developing cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Minister Paavo Vayrynen invited Minister Petur Mladenov to pay Finland an official visit. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Sofia, 20 March 1980.

BCP HOLDS RALLY TO MARK LAO PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU211958 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

["Socialism's Vanguard in Southeast Asia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Tomorrow the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party will celebrate its 25th birthday. To mark this anniversary a solemn rally was held in Sofia today, which was attended by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC, by Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the party.

"The final triumph of the national liberation struggle of the Laotian people over the forces of colonialism, imperialism and aggression, has confirmed that a people who firmly defends its freedom and independence, a people who is guided by a party with Marxist-Leninist temper, a party enjoying the [words indistinct] of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, of all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world, cannot be subdued" said in his report Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia Municipal Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Speaking about the constantly strengthening union and combat solidarity between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, Mr Aleksandrov said that the three countries stood up as a strong barrier to the hegemonic and expansionist policy of Beijing in Southeast Asia.

"With their recent actions, the Beijing hegemonists showed that they haven't learned the necessary lesson from their defeats in Kampuchea and Vietnam. They are concentrating troops on the border with Laos and are sending saboteurs in Laos to instigate hostilities between the ethnic minorities. They are training Laotian counter-revolutionaries for subversive work" he said.

Dwelling on the relations between Bulgaria and Laos, the speaker said that they were being continuously promoted and enriched. Mr Aleksandrov went on to say that the bilateral relations of friendship and mutual assistance resting on the principles of socialist internationalism, would keep on developing to the benefit of the two peoples, in the name of peace and socialism.

Mr (Bahn Ton) secretary of the Laotian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, said that the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party stood firmly on the positions of Marxism. He said that with the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Laos was successfully fighting against the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists.

Greetings Message

AU241027 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from BCP Central Committee to the LPRP Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people we send you, all Lao communists and the working people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, our most cordial greetings and sincere wishes on the occasion of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's [LPRP] 25th anniversary.

The founding of an independent Marxist-Leninist party had a decisive role in rallying all Lao patriotic and democratic forces in a united front. Under its leadership the Lao patriots, in close cooperation with the other Indochinese peoples and with the comprehensive assistance and support of the USSR and the socialist community countries, achieved their motherland's freedom and independence and opened the road toward socialist development in Laos.

In recent years the heroic and diligent Lao people achieved great successes in strengthening the people's democratic regime and implementing the country's socioeconomic reconstruction. Together with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, it made a real contribution to foiling the expansionist and hegemonistic plans of imperialism and international reaction, and to defending and strengthening the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

With its selfless struggle the LPRP achieved high international authority. It consistently struggles to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and to further unite the socialist community countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal friendship uniting the communists of Laos and Bulgaria is a solid basis for developing comprehensive cooperation between our two countries. A good example of this cooperation is the recently signed treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people together with the socialist community countries will continue to render Laos active help and support in the construction of socialism and in the defense of its independence and national sovereignty.

Noting the 25th anniversary of the LPRP's founding, we are convinced that under its Central Committee, led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the working people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic will overcome all difficulties, will defend and strengthen the revolutionary achievements which have been attained, and will construct the new life in their ancient and beautiful country.

The Bulgarian communists and working people wish you, dear comrades, new and even greater successes in your highly noble struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and for peace and security throughout the world.

Long live the LPRP--the Lao People's combat and tested vanguard!

Long live fraternal solidarity between the BCP and the LPRP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic!

Long live communism!

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BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU201523 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] An expanded plenum of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions took place on 20 March. Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a major speech on the trade unions' new tasks in applying the economic approach and the new economic mechanism and some questions on the international situation.

Petur Braykov, secretary of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and hero of socialist labor, read a report on the results of the implementation of the pledges given to the BCP Central Committee on realizing additional national revenue of 1,100,000,000 leva during the last year of the 5-year plan.

Last year our working people successfully implemented their pledges.

Afterwards, on the motion of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions Bureau, Ranka Babukova was released from her post as secretary of the Central Council and Bureau member, because of transfer to another responsible post.

Ranka Babukova was awarded the gold badge of the Bulgarian trade unions.

Afterwards the plenum completed its work.

FINANCE MINISTRY AMENDS CUSTOMS CONTROL LAW

AU221410 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The Ministry of Finance has published regulations introducing amendments to the customs control law of the state frontiers of Bulgaria. The main amendment consists of this: Bulgarian nationals who have travelled abroad on the so-called personal initiative (tourism, staying with relatives and friends, medical treatment) are allowed to bring into the country goods for private and family use to the total value of no more than 200 leva (reduced to the Bulgarian retail prices) for which no duty is paid. Up to now this limit was 100 leva. For Bulgarian nationals who have been abroad on a business trip or have been working in foreign countries for more than six months the limit rises from 100 to 300 leva.

Another novelty in the regulations is that the duty is reduced by 50 per cent if paid in foreign exchange accepted by the Bulgarian National Bank.

In the future the Bulgarian nationals and the foreigners who live in the border areas of the country and possess special documents allowing them to cross the border, will be able to bring into and out of the country food, souvenirs and other articles to the total value of 35 leva, free of duty.

The regulations forbid the export from Bulgaria of all sorts of antiques and works of art, such as: paintings, drawings, sculptures, carpets, tapestries, icons, church articles and household appliances, musical instruments, Bulgarian and foreign coins of historical, antiquarian or numismatic value. It is forbidden also to take out of the country infant and children's clothes, sheeting, unbleached calico and articles made of these fabrics and Persian carpets.

As up to now the import is forbidden of fire arms, cold steel, narcotic drugs, articles of immoral content and printed material, films, photographs, gramophone records and magnetic recordings with contents detrimental to the socialist states, from political, economic and ideological points of view. These articles are also forbidden for transit transportation across Bulgarian territory.

VACLAV DOLEZAL DISCUSSES ZIONIST INFLUENCE ON U.S. POLICY

AU241350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "Whose Interests Does the White House Represent; Alliance of the Most Reactionary Forces"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE PRESENT PERIOD RELATIONS AMONG STATES HAVE BECOME MORE COMPLICATED AND A CONSIDERABLE EXACERBATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION HAS TAKEN PLACE. THE BLAME FOR IT RESTS UPON THE MOST REACTIONARY CIRCLES OF IMPERIALISM, PARTICULARLY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. PRESIDENT CARTER HAS COME TO LEAD--AT VARIANCE WITH HIS PRELECTION PROMISES--THOSE REACTIONARY FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES THAT ARE NOW TRYING TO LAUNCH A FRONTAL ATTACK ON DETENTE, ON THE POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE. IT IS NOT ONLY AN ATTACK ON DETENTE, BUT ALSO AN ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO THE COLD WAR.

Guided by this strategic plan, the United States has curbed economic, political and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union, suspended the discussion of the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate, imposed on its West European allies the decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles and has stepped up, in connection with the events in Afghanistan, the anti-Soviet campaign designed to obscure the dangerous essence of its own policy.

All that has happened is in complete contradiction with the promises Carter made to the American voters in 1976, when he was elected U.S. President. CARTER HAD WON THE ELECTIONS BECAUSE HE MADE A NUMBER OF PROMISES TO THE VOTERS, MANY OF WHICH PERTAINED TO INTERNATIONAL DETENTE. They included the commitment to sign and to ratify the SALT II treaty and other promises. He has not fulfilled any of those promises. Since 1976 his policy has been oriented toward a deterioration of international relations, toward shattering the promisingly developing Soviet-American relations.

THE WORST FORCES OF REACTION HAVE GANGED UP AGAINST DETENTE: the Pentagon, arms monopolies, anticommunist centers, the state hierarchy, extremist rightwing organizations as well as Zionist organizations. A broad alliance of extreme reactionary forces has thus been formed, an alliance that is very pluralistic in terms of its composition but united by a single goal--to thwart a further relaxation of tension. Carter is a representative and an active implementor of this destructive policy. Although we can find various contradictory currents in his presidency, IT IS INDISPUTABLE THAT IN THE PERIOD OF HIS PRESIDENCY THE UNITED STATES HAS UNDERTAKEN THE MOST DANGEROUS ATTEMPTS TO THWART THE PROCESS OF DETENTE. The procrastinations connected with the preparation of the SALT II treaty, the blocking of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the campaign unjustly taking upon itself the defense of human rights, the campaign on the "Soviet threat," the new round of armaments initiated by the Washington session of the NATO Council in 1978, the misuse of the events in Afghanistan, the establishment of new military bases--these and a number of other factors prove that the dangerous blow to detente has been prepared by Carter and his ruling group for a long time.

Carter's policy is a reflection of the reactionary currents in the United States. THE POSTS IN HIS ADMINISTRATION ARE HELD BY PROFESSIONAL ANTICOMMUNISTS, BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ARMS MONOPOLIES AND ALSO BY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS.

In November the paper the JEWISH CHRONICLE announced in a banner headline that Carter gave a post to Klutznick in his administration.

Who is Secretary Klutznick? He not only heads the Department of Commerce but also is an active functionary of the International Zionist Organization. Other members of President Carter's administration come from the selfsame circles, for instance Harold Brown, secretary of defense; Neil Goldschmidt, secretary of transportation; Robert Strauss, head of Carter's election staff; and many others.

That, too, is surely an interesting behind-the-scene view of the White House. However, let us take a look at the man to whom Carter entrusted the post of secretary of commerce in his administration, a government office that is both important and delicate. The support of trade with the socialist countries or its limitation falls within the authority of this office.

Philip M. Klutznick followed Dr Goldmann as president of the World Jewish Congress. Why did he replace that man, who was known for his moderate views? Because he is different from Dr Goldmann, WHO DID NOT SUIT TEL AVIV BECAUSE HE DISAGREED, FOR EXAMPLE, WITH THE SEPARATE AGREEMENTS OF CAMP DAVID and because he had serious, critical reservations about the policy of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. That is why he had to go.

That was not, by the way, the only instance when someone whom Tel Aviv did not want had to resign.

Recently Washington had a new scandal: The U.S. representative in the Security Council, McHenry, voted in favor of a resolution condemning Israel's policy on colonization of the occupied Arab territories, not because, God forbid, the United States disagreed with that policy but because the American diplomat interpreted in his own way a directive issued by the White House. The United States hurried to apologize to Israel. It was not the first such affair. McHenry's predecessor, Andrew Young, also had to resign when Tel Aviv started clamoring about his contacts with representatives of the PLO.

Politics, are not only deeds but are preconceptions. "CARTER'S DOCTRINE" WAS NOT BORN OVERNIGHT AND IT WAS NOT INVENTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE ALONE. Brzezinski and many other professional anticommunists, for instance Samuel P. Huntington, are among its conceptual fathers. Years ago Huntington, together with Brzezinski, had recommended a policy of sanctions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The export license for a computer to the USSR was canceled and other discriminatory steps were taken under the influence of those circles.

Other institutions--anticommunist centers, the Pentagon, the State Department, centers for the "research of communism," the CIA and other American espionage services--also participated in preparing the concept that is part of Carter's policy, a concept that is dangerous to detente. THIS COLORFUL ARRAY OF THE ENEMIES OF DETENTE ALSO INCLUDES ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS.

In 1976 the world congress of Zionist organizations convened in Brussels. At its session the infamous extremist Meir Kahane read an appeal which is very similar to that which 4 years later became part of Carter's doctrine. It is instructive to recall what Kahane demanded:

--First of all, to immediately discontinue all negotiations by Western countries with the Soviet Union, including talks on disarmament, on space research and on cultural and trade exchange. He declared that it is essential for the West to impose an embargo on trade with the Soviet Union. It was particularly the sale of grain that was to be affected and the firms unwilling to join the embargo were to be boycotted. Tourist trips to the USSR and cultural and sports exchange also were to be discontinued. [paragraph continues]

Kahane even demanded that the USSR's participation in international organizations, including its participation in the 1976 Olympic games, be prevented.

--To enlist the support of Western political officials holding anti-Soviet attitudes and to exert pressure on those leaning towards the policy of detente.

--To carry out terrorist actions against Soviet diplomats, to organize threatening telephone calls and so forth, in short, a hostile atmosphere was to be created against Soviet diplomats--at absolute variance with the Vienna convention--that would prevent them from working under normal conditions and where their lives and the lives of their families would be threatened.

It must be said that Kahane did not succeed at that time. The delegates to the congress turned down his proposal. Why? The time was not favorable. After all, it was a short time after the Helsinki Conference. Hundreds of millions of people in Europe and in other continents hoped for detente. However, the venomous seed sprouted and finally came to a poisonous fruition in President Carter's policy....

[Unlike the usual practice for publicizing Vaclav Dolezal articles, the above article is not carried by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak in its issues of 20-22 March]

DAILY ELABORATES ON USSR, JAPANESE CLAIMS ON KURIL ISLANDS

AU241455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Jaroslav Mazal commentary in the column "Notes": "Words and Deeds: From Our Moscow Correspondent"]

[Text] The Japanese draft state budget for this fiscal year, which the Parliament is to start discussing, includes an increase in armament expenditures by 6.5 percent. For instance, this year a sum of more than \$4.5 billion is to be used for purchasing American airplanes for the so-called Japanese self-defense forces. In order to explain to the dissatisfied public about the shift of means that are needed far more in the neglected social sphere, the Japanese rightwing forces are inflating the rumors about an alleged Soviet military threat and malicious reopening the matter of the Kuril Islands which was closed long ago.

It is only natural that the Soviet people do not regard this kind of campaign with sympathy, in the same way that they do not regard with sympathy the accumulation of military arsenals in the vicinity of their state borders--all the more so because soon 35 years will have passed since the end of the World War II, and still no peace treaty has been signed between the USSR and Japan to this very day, all because of Tokyo's reluctance. In reality the question of the Kuril Islands, on which the Japanese militarists are basing their anti-Soviet policy, does not exist. As is known, up to 1875 the Kuril Islands belonged to Russia; then the Tsarist government surrendered them to Japan in exchange for the commitment that Japan would renounce its claim on Sakhalin. Nevertheless, after the war victory over Russia in 1905, Japan appropriated the southern part of Sakhalin, without evacuating the Kuril Islands. The return to the Soviet Union of both Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands was decided on by the three-power Yalta Conference. The USSR proceeds from the principle that the Etorofu, Kunashiri and Shikotan islands and a small group of miniature islands called Habomai form an integral part of its state territory, as was confirmed by the Potsdam agreement as well as by the separate Japanese-American peace treaty of September 1951.

The Soviet public wants to live in secure neighborly relations with Japan. It wants to develop cooperation with it wherever the two sides deem it beneficial and, on the basis of common interests, wants to build up a future of mutual relations. The Japanese side had also professed allegiance to this policy time and again, but by its deeds, which evoke an era of cold war, it is not aiding the implementation of this policy. The attitude of the Japanese side contradicts the wish and longing of the Japanese people, who know the value of peaceful life and who, like other nations, want to live in a secure world.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT 24 MARCH

LD241243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, returned to Prague today from an official visit to the Soviet Union. At Ruzyně Airport in Prague he was welcomed by Josef Nalepka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

INDUSTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD230708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bohumil Urban, minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, today concluded his visit to the USSR and left Moscow by air for Prague.

In the course of a stay of 3 days in Moscow he conducted talks with Nikolay Tarasov, minister of light industry; Leonid Kostandov, minister of chemical industry; and Viktor Fedorov, minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, on further deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in those spheres.

VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH CPCZ OFFICIALS

Meeting With Korcek

LD242052 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Czech Prime Minister Josef Korcek received here on Monday a delegation of the Socialist Vietnam's capital, Hanoi, led by alternate member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Tran Vy.

Mayor of Prague Zdenek Ziska [words indistinct] discussed with the members of the Vietnamese delegation further possibilities of cooperation (?between) Hanoi and Prague, mainly the widening of production cooperation between local plants of the two capitals and all-round exchange of experience.

Meeting With Kapek

LD251114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, today received a delegation from Hanoi, the capital of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, headed by Tran Vy, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In a comradely conversation Comrades Antonin Kapek and Tran Vy exchanged experiences of party political work in Prague and Hanoi and spoke in favor of a further close cooperation between both municipal party organizations. The Vietnamese visitors showed a special interest in the application of socialist democracy and the leading role of the communist party within the system of the city committee of the national front and in economic production organizations in Prague.

IRAQI MINISTER SIGNS DOCUMENT, ENDS VISIT

AU241445 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague, 19 March (CTK)--At the conclusion of the CSSR visit of the Iraqi delegation led by Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] and minister of interior of the Republic of Iraq, a concluding document was signed this Tuesday [18 March] in the Kolodeje castle on further cooperation between the Federal Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Iraq. Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, and CPCZ Central Committee member signed the document for the Czechoslovak side.

The delegation of the Iraqi ministry departed for home by air on Wednesday [19 Mar]. At Ruzyně Airport in Prague it was seen off by CSSR Minister of Interior Jaromir Obzina and other representatives of the ministry. Anwar abd al-Qadir al-Hadithi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the CSSR, was also present.

TRADE COOPERATION TALKS WITH JAPAN END IN TOKYO

LD212234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A meeting of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Japanese commission for commercial and economic cooperation has ended in Tokyo. A joint statement confirms the interest of both countries in the development of mutual trade and economic cooperation. Both delegations confirmed the importance of broad technological cooperation for the further development of mutual trade and cooperation. Also discussed was cooperation of Czechoslovak and Japanese enterprises in exports to third markets.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN OFFICIALS ON NEW YEAR

LD202036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, sent a congratulatory telegram on the Afghan new year to Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

LEADERS SEND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO IRAN

LD202038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, sent a telegram of congratulations on the Iranian new year to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES LAO PARTY ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU241227 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Congratulatory telegram from the CPCZ Central Committee to the LPRP Central Committee on its 25th anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of communists and all Czechoslovak working people we are sending to you, your entire party and the heroic Lao people warm comradely congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

The founding of the party was of great significance for the revolutionary development in Laos. Under its leadership the people of your country victoriously concluded the struggle for national and social liberation by creating the Lao People's Democratic Republic and rapidly overcoming the grave consequences of a feudal past, colonialism and imperialist aggression.

Together with you we rejoice over the successes which the Lao People's Democratic Republic has been achieving in close cooperation with and with the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Thanks to your state's active share in the worldwide struggle for peace, progress and socialism, the positions of Laos are also being strengthened in the sphere of foreign policy. Fraternal cooperation and cohesion between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are a firm bulwark in Southeast Asia on which all plots of Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and imperialist and neocolonialist forces will founder. In that struggle the Czechoslovak people are fully on your side.

The recent visit to Laos by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and the talks with the Lao delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, have become a convincing manifestation of the friendship, all-round cooperation and bonds of socialist internationalism that links our fraternal nations.

Esteemed comrades, permit us on this important occasion which the 25th anniversary of your Marxist-Leninist party constitutes for the entire international communist and workers movement, to express to you, the People's Revolutionary Party, to the government and all Lao working people sincere wishes of further successes in creative work for your country's prosperity and for the strengthening of the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

PRAGUE REVIEWS MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD232218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Frantisek Kouril commentary]

[Text] Many people certainly asked themselves last week how much the measures to improve the management of the national economy, which have been published, will affect them.

The interest in these measures--which goes beyond the borders of our country and which is indicated by the complete sellout of the 100,000 copies of the weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY and the widespread reaction to the speech of the federal premier, who explained in detail the purpose and necessity of the measures--is understandable and justifiable.

The existing economic levers and instruments are deeply rooted and some of them have been in use for the past 10, 20 or more years and have influenced the thinking and actions of the postwar generation. Many people are unable to perceive the management of the national economy in any other way and for the time being are looking at innovative measures with mistrust. Others have been calling for such changes, for they see in them an instrument which will help to propel our economy forward. As always happens, there will be officials who will primarily seek loopholes in the measures to enable them to engage in clever practices and enjoy an easier life.

Therefore, there is a great deal of explaining to be done everywhere because, despite all the publicity, not everything may be properly understood.

The resident correspondent of the British press agency, REUTER, asked me the other day during a conversation if the main reasons for the changes in management are connected to economic difficulties which, like a number of other countries throughout the world, we are also having in connection with the price explosion on foreign markets. Naturally, this would be far too easy an explanation. Those who have concerned themselves more closely with economic issues would probably support me in saying that the question of raising the effectiveness of our management system has been under consideration for some time now. After all, the preparation, elaboration and verification of more efficient economic instruments has lasted several years. For this reason we do not regard the present steps as a one-time solution, dictated by necessity, but as an important stage in the transition from the extensive to the intensive development of our economy, which envisages and calls for a broad utilization of science and technology, high quality of products and more ingenious utilization of both labor and material resources.

We are compelled to do this not only because of the tasks and aims which we want to achieve in the future, but also because of the serious changes in the world. Although we have secured most of our fuel and raw materials through contracts on the exchange of goods with the Soviet Union, which means a welcome stability for our national economy, we often face questions of how and with what to pay for imports of increasingly expensive fuel, energy, raw materials and foodstuffs. This applies not only to crude oil and natural gas, the production of which some developing countries are decreasing in order to maintain these resources for the future and for their own needs, but also to iron ore and the purchase of other raw materials for the metallurgical industry and last, but not least, to grain. Grain imports, despite the growth of our own grain production, are still a great burden for us. We must produce more grain at home in the future.

The developments on world markets, in which the prices of fuel and raw materials grow more rapidly than the prices of finished products, mean that the imports of the same quantity of crude oil, natural gas, ores, cotton, hides or grain require a much larger proportion of our national income than they did only a few years ago. This is why we have less left for the development of the national economy and the growth of consumption of the population. In other words, in order to simply maintain the attained living standards since, among other things, there are 100,000 more of us each year, we must create more and more resources, and this will continue to be the case in the future.

To adapt to these new conditions in the world also means to change and increase the effectiveness of instruments and levers with which we manage the development of the economy, labor productivity, technical standards and the quality of products. With the help of science and technology, we must make much better use of fuel, energy and raw material sources. This matter cannot be dismissed by the fact that various countries, often richer than Czechoslovakia, are tackling similar problems.

Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, in a recent speech on the economic situation, which in Great Britain threatens a further rise in unemployment, spoke about the illusions of British citizens, who think that the government can print more money and have at the same time a sound currency; that one can disrupt relations between reward and production while at the same time increasing prosperity or suspending the validity of economic laws only because "we are British."

Our economy is obviously built on totally different foundations but we, too, cannot suspend economic laws simply because we are a socialist country. This concerns many areas, including remuneration. Some people can list the number of countries with higher living standards but they are not at all interested in labor productivity, the utilization of work time and output in those countries.

The new criteria which we will be applying next year when assessing the results of both enterprises and individuals better correspond to the principles of remuneration in accordance with merits, and the quantity and quality of work, and will be directly linked to the share in the creation of the national income. This more marked differentiation will be welcomed by people who work to their full extent and who produce work of quality and whose earnings today are not much different than the earnings of various clever practitioners and slipshod workers, who often get paid for simulated work and also for time spent with a pint of beer.

We must seek the economical use of fuels and energy to a much greater extent than before, both in the manufacturing sector, which has the largest rate of consumption, but also in homes. The existing gross production indicator, according to which enterprises include as much fuel, energy and materials in production costs as possible, contradicts the world trend toward achieving maximum savings and toward eradicating the waste of the past, when it was thought that natural resources were bottomless.

In all countries efforts are being made to insure that such notions and habits are adapted rapidly to the new, harsh reality. The magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT demonstrates with many facts that energy savings are the No 1 problem in the United States. It shows that 1 million homes in the United States have already been provided with effective thermal insulation. Thousands of families are changing, according to the magazine's claims, from automobiles to mopeds and an ever greater number of households are setting their thermostats at lower temperatures. The article ends by saying that American households, in which energy consumption is, to be truthful, much higher than ours, will reduce consumption by 50 percent by the year 2000.

In our conditions we, too have achieved positive results in certain cases. Gasoline consumption in the socialist sector has been reduced and the growth of sales to private customers has been slowed down. In many places, electricity is used with greater economy, with the result that the growth of consumption in the coming years will undoubtedly be lower than in the past. However, all of this is largely influenced by the growth of prices of fuels and energy.

Scientific and technological development has, for the moment, made a smaller contribution to this. (?The effectiveness) of the consumption of various aggregates and appliances, both in the manufacturing sector and in the household, in view of the number of workers in various scientific and research institutes, is improving far too slowly. In accordance with the new indicators, manufacturing enterprises using progressive technologies and those capable of markedly reducing the share of fuels, energy and raw materials in production, will be rewarded.

Conditions in the investment area are also being changed, until new investment funds have been taken for granted, more or less, but in the future enterprises will have to earn them. This will mean that they will have to calculate more carefully and expend means more effectively than before.

Therefore, if people here and there have paused to ponder the question whether or to what extent the measures concerning the management of the national economy will affect them, it can be said that they will affect everyone, either directly or indirectly, throughout our economic life. These are not cosmetic alterations, but fundamental changes which naturally do not mean a complete cure but which will undoubtedly provide a large impetus to our economy. The majority of our people see and welcome them as such and will help to implement them gradually, with the knowledge that this will benefit socialism, and that this is the path to the prosperity of our national economy and the all-round development of society, on which maturity and wealth depends in the end, as well as the strength and well being of the state, family and individual.

'INCORRECT VIEWS' AMONG DRAMATIC ARTISTS NOTED

AU241438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 80 p 5 AU

["DA"-signed commentary in the column "A Brief Reflection": "The Best Answer"]

[Text] In the present ideological struggle our enemies make very intensive use of culture and arts in their anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. They are trying to insinuate among our artists various types of escapist art forms, by means of which they divert at home, in the capitalist countries, people's attention from pressing social, economic and political problems of the bourgeois society. In a similar way they would like to give rise among our people to apolitical attitudes, disinterest in public affairs or feelings of impotence, marasmus and the like. The Union of Czech Dramatic Artists is aware of this fact and wants, therefore, to intensify in the period to come its ideological, creative and artistic work. It ponders how to focus attention before the 16th party congress and the congresses of the dramatic artists on topical questions of artistic work, such as problems pertaining to the selection of theatrical productions for festivals and shows, the problem of raising the quality of seminars and conferences and so forth. It will be a matter of conducting in the arena of the union an open struggle against incorrect views and the errors of some individuals who see the world appeal of our culture in copying and taking over the external form of bourgeois art. We know very well that all that is new was born among progressive and communist artists. Let us only recall the Soviet avant-garde of the twenties. What will matter in the forthcoming months and years will be not only the creation of favorable conditions for the further growth of original socialist drama but it will also be necessary to contribute to making all artists take advantage of those possibilities for the creation of works of art that fully correspond to the grandness of our times.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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EGON KRENZ HEADS FDJ DELEGATION TO BONN TALKS

Meeting With SPD's Bahr

LD212106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the FDJ Central Council arrived in Bonn today at the invitation of the Executive of the SPD Young Socialist Organization. The delegation is led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The delegation includes members of the Bureau of the FDJ Central Council Gunter Rettner, secretary of the Central Council, and Klaus Eichler; Barbara Petzold, member of the FDJ Volkskammer Group; and other FDJ functionaries.

The delegation was welcomed in Bonn by Chairman of the Young Socialists Executive Gerhard Schroeder and members of the executive. Political talks were started in the afternoon and will be continued on Saturday and Sunday. The first exchange of views dealt mainly with topical questions relating to world events and the international youth movement. The need to make a constructive contribution to safeguarding peace as the most important interest of youth, irrespective of different philosophical and political positions, was underlined. Within the context of the FDJ delegation's meetings with the SPC Young Socialists' Executive, Egon Krenz and SPD Party Manager Egon Bahr held discussions today at which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Talks With Young Socialists

LD221936 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The delegations of the FDJ Central Council and the Federal Executive of the Young Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Germany held further talks in Bonn today. The heads of both delegations exchanged information about the key tasks of the associations. In connections with the forthcoming Bundestag elections, Gerhard Schroeder, federal chairman of the Young Socialists, spoke of the need to mobilize voters, especially the FRG's young voters, into continuing the policy of detente.

Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, discussed the contribution made by the GDR Socialist Students League toward an all-round strengthening of the republic.

Tomorrow morning both young leaders will report the results of their exchanges at a press conference in Bonn. During the first conversation Gerhard Schroeder expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the meeting had taken place now, when the international situation is tense.

Joint Communique

LD231946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The FDJ and the Social Democratic Party [SPD] young socialists organizations have agreed on joint efforts to achieve peace and continue the policy of detente. This is stated in a communique signed in Bonn on Sunday at the conclusion of talks between a delegation of the FDJ Central Council, led by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Gerhard Schroeder, the chairman of the Young Socialists Federal Executive. The communique stresses the special responsibility of youth organizations from states with different social systems to preserve peace as the primary interest.

The delegations noted "that through their resolute work for a policy of peace and detente and against the arms race, the youth organizations can make an effective contribution toward the elimination of war from people's lives." They affirmed "that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems."

It is stressed in the joint communique that the expansion of East-West trade, cultural, scientific and sports relations during the last decade had "made an important contribution to peaceful development in Europe," which should not be threatened.

The process of detente must be extended beyond Europe to all regions of the world, the communique continues. "In view of the deterioration in the international climate, the FDJ and Young Socialists advocate that all youth organizations make increased efforts to avert the threat of a new world war, limit armaments and achieve effective arms control and disarmament measures." Both youth organizations call for the immediate ratification of the SALT II agreement.

The communique of the FDJ and Young Socialists decisively condemns the "dissemination of any militaristic, fascist and facist ideas in educating and training young people."

Both youth organizations regard international sports competitions as "an important element of international understanding. That is why they hope that all nations, in accord with the IOC ruling, will attend the Olympic games in Moscow."

At the conclusion of the talks with the Young Socialists, delegation leader Egon Krenz stated at a press conference in Bonn: "What the peoples need, what young people need is not an arms race but disarmament; not new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles but a policy of detente; not boycott threats but the continuation of businesslike relations in economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields; not a disruption of the Olympic games but the festival of sport in Moscow which stands for peace."

Gerhard Schroeder, the chairman of the Young Socialists Federal Executive, told the press conference that it is important, particularly in the present situation, to uphold the principles of detente and extend them to other areas. It is important "to bring about more disarmament." Schroeder called on the young people of the FRG to show "more civilian courage" in order to counter the enemies of detente, opponents of the Olympic games in Moscow and champions of the cold war.

In addition to talks with the Young Socialists Federal Executive, the delegation also had a meeting with the Federal Executive of the "hawks." On Saturday it visited the birthplace of Friedrich Engels in Wuppertal and laid a wreath at the memorial to the great German revolutionary.

Joint Press Conference

DW241205 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 23 Mar 80 DW

[Alfred Fleischhacker report]

[Excerpt] Bonn--A press conference was called today by the hosts at the conclusion of the conferences between the working groups of the Young Socialists of the SPD and the Free German Youth. It took place at the Erich Ollenhauer Building, the headquarters of the SPD Executive Board, here in Bonn. Here, too, Egon Krenz, FDJ Central Council first secretary and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Young Socialists, signed a joint communique. But first of all the heads of the two delegations made brief statements.

To begin with, Gerhard Schroeder:

[Begin Schroeder recording] I do not want to deliver a long speech, but merely say that we were very happy at having had Egon Krenz and his delegation here with us. I think I can say that we had very informative, frank and friendly talks, and I want to mention briefly a point or two which I consider particularly important.

I believe that it was and is especially important that this visit has taken place. After all, it shows that those who believe that in difficult foreign policy situations talks ought to be cut off are wrong. On the contrary, especially if and when principles of detente policy have not, or not yet, prevailed, it is necessary to preserve these principles in the regions where they apply, for instance in Europe, and if possible to extend them to other spheres.

Thus the consolidation of peace along these lines, the emphasis on detente policy, were topics of discussion; attempts to attain a bit more in the way of disarmament were matters on which we succeeded in attaining accord. I believe that the will for peace that became clear in the talks--which has a broad basis in the youth of the Federal Republic at any rate, and, as we have now heard, also among the youth of the GDR--is the predominant element. I think that we can state that.

I might add another aspect. We have said that relations between youth organizations of the two states represented here must be arranged on a long-term basis, must be stable. This is why I believe it is important that we discussed not only this visit, but also ways of developing these relations further--a point on which agreements were also concluded. I consider this extremely important.

The discussion did not focus on existing differences of opinion but on what we succeeded in developing in the way of common views. The basic common view, or better yet, the basic accord which we attained was that both youth organizations are obligated to do something in their respective countries to make it possible to preserve peace in Europe so that 10 years of detente policy can be retained. We also agreed that measures that might tend to disturb this detente policy, such as boycott measures with respect to the Olympic games, are not measures we can support; on the contrary, they are measures we are bound to reject.

I can only repeat that I personally, and the Federal Executive Board of the Young Socialists, have been very gratified at seeing that it was possible to organize this visit in this situation. We are sure that an improvement in the relations between the two organizations will emanate from this visit. [end recording]

Egon Krenz said the following, among other things:

[Begin Krenz recording] We, too, are very satisfied with the climate in which these talks took place. It is a foregone conclusion that whenever the youth organizations of different social systems meet there is much to discuss. As the delegation of the Free German Youth we proceeded from the responsibility which we bear here in particular where the border runs between the two social systems, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Here it is particularly important to point out the responsibility for the safety and stability of peace. What is especially important here is to proceed from the premise, besides, that war never again emanate from German soil.

This is why we said quite unequivocally in the talks that what the peoples in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic need, what the youth of both countries needs, is not stepped-up armament but disarmament, not new U.S. medium-range missiles but the continuation of the detente process, not boycott measures but the continuation of solid relations in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and [word indistinct] fields.

What youth needs is not a disturbance of the Olympic games but the organization of a festival of sports in Moscow which at the same time will be marked by the understanding and friendship among nations, as our communique says. From the viewpoint of the Free German Youth these were and are highly important points which we touched on and on which we also succeeded in reaching very objective understanding. I can only endorse what Gerhard Schroeder says, namely that it was a good thing that we did not concentrate on those things on which we do not agree, for surely in that respect we would have had to draw up quite a list. What we concentrated on, and I think this is interesting to note, is what we can jointly do, and what each organization can separately do in its respective country to insure peace for the youth. [end recording]

Joint Seminar Planned

LD231735 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Gerhard Schroeder, Federal chairman of the Young Socialists, have advocated the continuation of the policy of detente and disarmament. At a joint conference held in Bonn today they announced that a joint seminar on this theme is planned for this year.

Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schroeder resolutely rejected the Olympic boycott demanded by President Carter. Both youth organizations agreed on closer cooperation.

During their 2-day talks Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schroeder exchanged experiences on their associations' key tasks.

Delegation Returns

LD242207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The delegation of the FDJ Central Council which was on a 3-day visit to the Federal Republic had a meeting in Hagen (North Rhine-Westphalia) on Monday with the chairman of the Evangelical Youth Working Group (AEJ), Erich Ellzner. The FDJ delegation, led by candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, afterwards returned to the GDR.

GUENTER MITTAG ATTENDS GERA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Opening Address

LD191846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gera--"We can proceed from the premise that in this decisive stage of the GDR's development, in which we are completing the realization of the decisions of the ninth congress and preparing ourselves at the same time for the new tasks of the eighties, our party has a totally clear, unequivocal and scientifically based task." This was stated today by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo, at the beginning of an exchange of experiences in Gera between the SED Central Committee and the general directors and party organisations of the GDR's combines.

Guenter Mittag stressed in this connection: "Such a stable concentration of the party's unified actions is, especially in this turbulent time of great world political change, of the greatest importance for the continuity of the GDR's successful internal development." Behind this was a great practical and theoretical achievement by the SED.

It is the purpose of the exchange of experiences to accelerate improved performance everywhere. For this purpose, the best experiences gained in the working methods of combines such as Carl Zeiss Jena, Robotron Dresden, Umformtechnik Herbert Warnke, Erfurt, Leuna-Werke Walter Ulbricht or the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine would be analyzed.

Closing Session Address

LD212034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gera--A 3-day exchange of experiences conference attended by general managers of industrial combines and the building industry, and by party organizations in these publicly owned enterprises, ended on Friday. The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate improved performance in the economy.

In a letter addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the participants assured him they will introduce top level performances throughout the economy and utilize new technologies for a noticeable rationalization drive. The 129 combines concerned also agreed that in 1980 they will produce goods worth M2 billion above the plan with considerable savings of material. This corresponds with an average production per combine of 2 working days.

Gunter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo, emphasized in his closing address that with the implementation of these new obligations all combines will jointly safeguard the consistent implementation of the SED's policy which aims at the well-being of the people and the strengthening of socialism. This shows the concentrated power of the combines. Arising from the decisions of the SED party congresses in the seventies "such a high degree of unified action, such a unified fighting position established itself as never before in the history of our republic."

Mittag underlined that, as before, it is important "to further implement the main task of the SED's socioeconomic policy by increasing achievements and economic efficiency." He added: "This continuity is a great political plan of our party which, especially in connection with the emerging class struggle with imperialism, serves the further strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace."

"That is how we carry out our policy," added Mittag, "and in connection with the Leipzig Fair this has become quite clear." But we must not overlook the fact that in the face of growing internal crisis, imperialism is becoming more aggressive. "This means that in every respect imperialism steps up its policy directed against the Soviet Union and against the countries allied with it. This includes, as always, the campaign against the GDR and the attempt to cast doubt on the strength of socialism."

It is claimed that socialism is about to experience a period of constantly falling growth rates. Imperialism does not want to understand that the socialist planned economy makes it possible to maintain stable prices for basic goods, rents and charges for public services. Attempts are being made to create mistrust about the conviction that, thanks to its unified state management and planning, the socialist economy has incomparably more effective reserves in the social dimension than the capitalist profit economy which is based on exploitation and competition. Gunter Mittag continued: "Every day in the rhythm of the economy, the rhythm of life in our republic proves these fantasies are lies."

"In accordance with its program, our party ascribes great importance to the principle of work performance as the great driving force in socialism, and purposefully applies it in the overall connection of our socioeconomic policy in the interest of all the peoples.

"This includes the material and moral stimulation of economic achievement just as much as the comprehensive social care for children, youth, mothers, veterans and labor, and for every citizen of our country. Everybody lives here in social security, because he lives in socialism which develops strongly thanks to our party's constant concern for socialism's economic strengthening."

Mittag stressed that with every one percent increase in work performance, with every new product and every new step toward rationalization, the working people's trust in the SED's policy grows, as does the important economic result. "This unity of economic progress and political development is indicative of the successful development of our republic. It was inaugurated with the eighth party congress, and we are purposefully continuing the consistent implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions."

Further on Speech

LD220050 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the conclusion of a 3-day conference in Gera of industrial managers and party organizers on 21 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: In the last few days a great deal of work has been done by all communists here present. On the basis of the way in which the seminars here in Gera and in other combines have been held, it can be said that the standards of the 11th Central Committee meeting are fully determining the comrades' thoughts and actions. As the letter from those taking part in our exchange of experience to Comrade Erich Honecker states, the director generals of the combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee are firmly determined to use all their power for the further realization of the decisions of the 9th party congress. They are also in the process of preparing for the 10th party congress with initiative, new ideas and deeds. For this, they intend, together with their work collectives, to make a new and greater contribution by overfulfilling the goals set out in the 1980 national economic plan.

Behind all this there is the great work which, in the overwhelming majority of combines, has been accomplished after the 11th plenum. It can be said that during the past 3 months their time has been used intensively in order to arrive at a new and far-reaching proposals. It became possible to take on greater obligations here at this exchange of experience. It can be rightly said that in these weeks and months efforts have been made everywhere to secure the necessary growth in performance.

But at the same time there are still differences. It has become clear where the opening up of fresh reserves is truly being tackled with an extreme sense of responsibility and where this has not yet happened to the desired extent. But all director generals of combines, without exception, on the basis of the joint work accomplished during this exchange of experience, have said they are now convinced that it is possible to achieve greater performance in every combine by taking the required militant attitude and insuring that management is qualified accordingly.

With the new obligations we have taken upon ourselves, the party now has the (?word) of all the combines guaranteeing, through greater economic performance, the further consistent implementation of our policy to secure the welfare of our people and to strengthen socialism. This has great political importance; for the entire struggle of our party is to realize the decisions of the 9th party congress and to prepare for the 10th party congress. Here for the first time a joint obligation by all combines in industry and building to the general secretary of our party's Central Committee has been undertaken.

Out of these many individual obligations has come an overall aim at a new and higher level, which is and will continue to be substantiated by concrete obligations for every individual combine.

What is striking here is the new economic quality that emanates from the combines' (united?) power, which is of great political effectiveness. Each makes his greater contribution and thus each shares responsibility with the other in that he correctly perceives his national economic responsibility. What has been confirmed here by our joint signature must now give rise to even stronger, joint action. Everyone is now aiming at the advanced level. No one is allowed to and no one will remain behind. Everyone--aware of the power of what is possible as a result of a clear militant attitude coupled with qualified management work--will take a new and great step forward in communist solidarity for the strengthening of our republic.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS NEW FRG 'SPY CENTER'

AU211021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Bonn, ADN--A new Bundeswehr spy center has gone into operation "in all secrecy" DPA reports citing a Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman. The new institution, it is said, will "now pool and evaluate military information on the Warsaw Pact for the Bundeswehr" and will draw up daily "assessments of the situation" for high-ranking officers. This reportedly refers to information "gathered by the Bundeswehr from its own and foreign sources." This especially includes eliciting information from GDR citizens during FRG visits and of FRG citizens who visited the GDR.

According to press reports, the sources will consist not only of reports by the Federal Information Service (BND), but also of findings by "listening units" deployed at the GDR border, as well as "films and reports sent by naval and air force reconnaissance planes flying over the Baltic and the North Sea and in the vicinity of the border."

The military spy center stationed in Bad Neuenahr under the innocuous name of "Office for Information" is to be further expanded both in its structure and in its personnel during the years to come.

GDR. FRG BISHOPS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

AU201119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--The churches should do everything in their power to make sure that the Madrid CSCE meeting is a success, that SALT II is ratified and that the Vienna disarmament talks are successfully concluded. This view was expressed by Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, on Tuesday to the international press in Berlin. Answering a question by an FRG journalist, he spoke out expressly against a boycott of the Olympic games. "We consider this to be an abortive measure," he said. "I fail to see the usefulness of two big powers conducting their relations in this way."

Like Bishop Schoenherr, Bishop Dr Eduard Lohse from Hannover (FRG), president of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, said that it was the peace policy task of the churches to promote the international dialog. Each and every church, Bishop Schoenherr, said, should work for this in its place, in its state.

The church leaders spoke to the press on the occasion of a several day visit paid to the GDR by Dr Lohse, who participated on Tuesday in the general convent of the Berlin priests as guest of the GDR Church League.

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS PUJA VISIT TO USSR

LD201238 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI)--The Thursday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary entitled "In Unity" dealing with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko which concluded on Tuesday.

These talks have once again proved--points out the commentary--that "full identity of views and wide-ranging expansion of cooperation characterize every sphere of Hungarian-Soviet relations." The Budapest daily goes on to observe that "there was total concurrence of views on every issue discussed. At present the significance of this factor particularly extends beyond bilateral ties."

In connection with the world situation, the Hungarian Government's semi-official paper emphasizes: "During the talks it was unambiguously established that the international situation had turned grave as a direct outcome of the policy pursued by the United States and the NATO, because imperialist groups are stepping up armament race and provoking situations of conflict.

"A sentence in the joint communique issued on the Hungarian foreign minister's talks in the Soviet capital accurately outlines the graveness of the NATO decision to station new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and its role in spoiling the international atmosphere. The document established that the missile resolution contradicts the purpose and purport of detente."

Under these circumstances the MAGYAR HIRLAP commentator calls it particularly remarkable that Andrey Gromyko had declared in his toast address at the luncheon hosted in honour of Frigyes Puja that it is still not too late to find common denominators among the states which took part at the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

In this context the Budapest daily underlines the significance of summoning a conference to discuss questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe and to hold more intensive consultations pertaining to such a meeting. The implementation of the contents of the Helsinki Final Act can be served also if the European meeting to be organized in Madrid in autumn is prepared thoroughly and is conducted in a constructive spirit, writes the paper.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN, IRANIAN OFFICIALS ON NEW YEAR

AU241440 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Text] In a message on the occasion of the Afghan new year, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and prime minister.

On the occasion of the Iranian new year, Pal Losonczi greeted in a message the Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran. Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, greeted Sadeq Qotbzadeh, his Iranian colleague, on the occasion.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION TO MSZMP CONGRESS ARRIVES

ID240930 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 24 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Sunday late in the evening arrived in Budapest the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland under General Secretary Arvo Aalto.

NEPSZABADSAG EDITORIAL MARKS MSZMP CONGRESS

ID231026 Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 23 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--The Sunday editions of NEPSZABADSAG mark in an editorial the 12th Congress of the HSWP starting on Monday.

"The responsible, critical and self-critical analysis which preceded the development of points of view by communists and other representatives of the working people who are strongly united, at pre-congress party meetings on various levels is a very precious source of strength for the congress. The Hungarian working people have all the good reasons to look back in pride on the work of the five years since the last party congress. During these five years they had to cope with many trying obstacles most of which were impossible to see in advance," the editorial runs adding: "Although significant, the achievements do not come up to the plans in every respect. All the more valuable is the persevering trust of our party membership, of the working people in the party leading this country. That our party is keeping a constant watch on the implementation of the plans and on compliance with resolutions, confronts them with the experiences of execution and newly emerging aspects, polishes its policy to better comply with the prevailing situation without making any major changes in the main political line, assesses the possibilities and assigns the tasks through regular scientific analysis of new facts, only add to the credit of the party."

"The Central Committee report to the congress may thus include that our society is [word indistinct] consistently to the long-range objectives of the program declaration and making a steady headway on the road marked by the 11th party congress. The power of the working class, the working people is solid. Socialist national unity is strengthening law, order and calm rule in the country. The general atmosphere is marked by confidence. The creative forces of the nation are enjoying greater freedom than ever. Our national economy has further developed in the period of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The material-technical bases of socialism have expanded and modernized. In all the above the exemplary work of the communists and the guidance of the party organizations have had a fair part.

"Our congresses" the editorial continue, "have always designated it [words indistinct] international task of our party to ensure the conditions of peaceful creative work, of the building of advanced socialism society for the People's Republic of Hungary and to further, in proportion to its means, the preservation of world peace and the progress of peoples. The main goal remains the same. It is not a negligible fact, however, that in the spring of 1975 Europe was before the Helsinki Conference and detente very powerfully determining the international atmosphere and the cold war forces lurked in the background. Still our party warned also at that time that what the forces of peace and socialism achieved, they had achieved in hard battle, and the acknowledgement of the necessity of peaceful coexistence did not necessarily imply that along with the international power relations the nature of imperialism also changed.

"The five years that passed since have fully verified this realization. Similarly, time proved the correctness of our congresses' designation of the place and role of our party, our country in the international class struggle.

"On several occasions also during his visit to capitalist countries, Janos Kadar stressed: We consider it only fair that both our friends, partners and enemies should know where the Hungarian People's Republic stands in today's world. Being a socialist country we are in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, in the first place, and are a loyal member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This stems from our solid theoretical policy and steadfast commitment. In such a proletarian international unity can we best promote the interests of the nation, and this is the most expedient combination of patriotic attitude serving the good of the country and of internationalist solidarity inseparable thereof."

"Besides feeling well-justified satisfaction over the achievements when weighing them up, the 12th congress participants will also be well aware that the ideological, political and organizational unity of our party is solid. Its ranks include the working class, cooperative peasantry, intellectuals and the best of the whole working people and it enjoys the trust of the people.

"This is the greatest return for the party's considering its own activity a devoted service of the people's interests. This was so in the weather-beaten decades of our past history, so it is when both our hands are full of work, and so this will be in the future," ends the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES RALLY IN SALGOTARJAN

LD212338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Celebrations were held today marking the anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

"At the rally in Salgotarjan Laszlo Marothy, party Politburo member and KISZ-Central Committee first secretary, said that the spring of 1919 provides far-reaching historical lessons not only for our country but also for the international communist and workers movement. The Hungarian Republic of Councils was the first to prove that the dictatorship of the proletariat had international validity. He surveyed the road covered in the past three and a half decades and the development which has taken place in our country. He pointed out that the KISZ, in the spirit of the tasks facing the country, regards it as its basic duty to assure that its members hold their own honestly and to the best of their ability in work, study and the defence of the fatherland."

BRIEFS

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Bertrand Dufourcq, French Foreign Ministry director in charge of European affairs and French cochairman of the Hungarian-French mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, has visited Budapest. He had talks with Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the international situation and bilateral relations and with Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade and Hungarian cochairman of the mixed committee, on topical aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries. Director Dufourcq was received by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

DAILY REVIEWS CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

AU241711 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch: "Carter's Anti-Inflation Program--Who Will Pay?"]

[Excerpts] New York in March--Encyclopedias state that inflation is an economic process involving increases in prices and a higher increase in money in circulation than the increase in goods. The American's definition is different and much more to the point: To them inflation is an "invisible thief," no, public enemy No 1. They visualize inflation as an insatiable shark and a Hydra monster strangling the nation.

In his television speech last week President Carter said that inflation is a symptom of danger and a sign of a critical economic situation, that it is troubling many other highly industrialized states, but that in the case of the United States it is a deeply rooted disease, the causes of which had begun to show up many years ago.

Jimmy Carter put forward a five-point action program to fight inflation. The guiding feature of the program, he said, is to be discipline, which will be demonstrated by the administration in reductions in federal expenditures, by banks in credit restrictions and by employees and businesses in less pressure for wage and price increases. The President also announced tighter discipline in the liquid fuels energy consumption, and said that "structural changes" would be carried out in the U.S. economy in order to create incentives to raise productivity, to conserve, and to promote research and general economic progress.

In concrete terms, the President wants to have the 1981 federal budget reduced by \$13 billion (the appropriate congressional committees wanted the administration to save \$26 billion). He announced that an additional levy will be put on imported oil, which will raise the price of gasoline--which is going up all the time--by another 10 percent. Federal loans and credit guarantees will be cut by \$4 billion in addition to other banking restrictions. The present wage and price restrictions will be maintained and some of them will be further tightened.

How has U.S. society accepted that program? Senator Edward Kennedy's statement--Kennedy is running against the President in the race for the White House--is probably the most significant: "Too little, too late and unjust to a great extent." That is supposed to mean that the anti-inflation program is not far-reaching enough and will therefore be ineffective in the same way as were the previous anti-inflation measures taken by the Carter administration. (Kennedy wants prices and wages to be frozen for some time, but Carter rejects such a plan, saying that similar measures taken during the war and Nixon's presidency were ineffective and that, as soon as the "freeze" was over, prices and wages doubled).

"Too late" means that the president announced his program at a time most convenient to him--on the eve of the final sprint for the White House. In other words, his motives were mainly political, whereas inflation should have been resolutely combated all throughout his presidency.

In saying that the Carter program is unjust to a great extent, Kennedy had in mind its social consequences. That is because people believe that the program measures will generate an economic recession that will be deeper than the one that has been expected in the United States for a long time now. Of course, recession means large-scale unemployment. The aforementioned budgetary cuts will be felt primarily by those Americans who "are in need" and who seek better medical care, better education and larger social benefits.

It is also thought here that large losses will be suffered by the large, old American cities, which to a great extent rely on subsidies for their budgets. For example, in the case of New York such subsidies account for 20 percent of the city's budget.

It seems that many congressmen and many representatives of business (because of recession encouraged by the anti-inflation program) share Kennedy's views. As a result, there was a violent drop in the value of shares on the New York Stock Exchange Monday.

And what about foreign countries? For the moment they have lapped it all up, despite everything. The dollar has risen and the price of gold has dropped again....

GIEREK GREETES LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU241806 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, in Vientiane:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the LPRP--the heir of the combat traditions of the Lao regional committee of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Lao people's party-- I send you and all Lao communists and working people fraternal greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR and its Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The organization of the Lao communists' party was an important stage in the working masses struggle against domestic feudalism, the comprador bourgeoisie, reaction and imperialism. It was an important event in the history of the entire international communist and workers movement. The Lao communists, following the teachings of Marx and Lenin and uniting revolutionary and patriotic forces, waged--under the conditions of armed and political struggle--a heroic battle for freedom, national independence, social justice and progress.

The Lao working masses guided by their vanguard--the LPRP, which embodies the Lao people's best revolutionary traditions--have carried out profound socioeconomic changes and have laid foundations for socialism.

As ever People's Poland will support and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] in its efforts to insure security, peace and neighborly relations in Southeast Asia and to defend the Lao people's sovereign rights. The relations of fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and their close cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community countries are the best guarantee for security vis-a-vis the foreign forces of aggression and for your country's development.

The PZPR and the LPRP, as well as our two peoples and countries are close to one another not only because of the rich traditions of revolutionary struggles, but also because of present day fruitful cooperation, friendship and proletarian solidarity. We are convinced that that cooperation will continue to develop to the advantage of People's Poland and Laos and the cause of peace and socialism.

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POLAND

Esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, may you and all the LPDR communists and people score many further successes in socialist construction in your fatherland and implement the ideas that are the basis of your party.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 22 March 1980

BABIUCH RECEIVES USSR'S ALEKSEY ANTONOV

LD212223 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Polish Prime Minister Edward Babiuch has received the Soviet minister for engineering industry [as heard], Aleksey Antonov. The discussion centered on matters connected with the further development of Polish-Soviet industrial cooperation and specialization. The Polish minister for heavy industry [as heard], Aleksander Kopec, was present during the talks.

JABLONSKI GREETES PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] To mark the national day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan tomorrow, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the republic.

GIEREK ADDRESSES WARSAW AKTIV 20 MARCH

LD202136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at Warsaw aktiv in the Bielany Physical Education College, in Warsaw on 20 March]

[Text] Esteemed citizens, comrades, residents of Warsaw: Your meeting today is taking place in the capital of Poland, in Warsaw, which is for all Polish men and women, particularly of my generation, a heroic city, a symbolic city. Warsaw, leveled to the ground by the occupier, changed into a cemetery, has been reborn through our joint heartfelt effort. It is today proof of the powerful creative forces of the Polish nation; its development shows that the collective will to act can overcome all difficulties and obstacles. It was that collective will to act which also brought fruitful results in the seventies. Warsaw and the capital's voivodship have clearly changed in appearance. Many new housing developments have been created. In 9 years, every third resident of the voivodship has benefitted from an improvement in housing conditions. The transportation network has been extended and modernized: The exit routes from the city have been rebuilt; the Lazienkowska route has been built; the Wislostrada has been built; the Torunska route is under construction, as you know. The royal castle has been raised from ruins; the central station has been built; many other buildings, including social, trade and service buildings, have been constructed. Many new factories have been built.

Industry in the capital and the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw has undergone considerable modernization. Today I and Comrade Karkoszka visited the Pozarow cable factory named after Marian Bucek. I also visited the Warszawa steelworks. I must say that our reliance on having an up-to-date industry, on developing and modernizing it, is passing the test.

Over the decade which is now drawing to a close, the industry of the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw has increased its output by more than 250 percent. Exports have more than tripled. These are tangible tokens of devoted and solid work, of the selflessness and patriotism of the Warsaw working class, of the selflessness of all working people from the metropolitan voivodship. The worth of output produced here every day amounts to Zl billion. Dear comrades, this sum is noteworthy not only for its magnitude, but particularly by the quality of output it represents: high quality steel, articles and goods representing the highest technical standard, goods which not infrequently are simply unique and which are not produced anywhere else: for instance, integrated circuits, stereophonic tape decks, color television sets, cables for power engineering and communications and many, many other very valuable goods, much sought after both at home and abroad.

Warsaw is the center of our country's political and state life. A considerable proportion of our best cadres is to be found here. The most important institutions whose duty it is to shape and implement the policies of our state are to be found here. Warsaw's political atmosphere, devoted and solid work and fast, uninterrupted production are of substantial influence on the way in which work is carried out elsewhere in our country. Warsaw's role in the field of science and culture is constantly on the rise. A substantial proportion of scientific research and development potential as well as higher educational establishments is to be found in the capital. Warsaw's scientists, by their knowledge and research, make a large contribution to Poland's achievements, building a good name for Polish science in the world. Warsaw's cultural achievements are universally known and valued. The capital's artistic communities play a decisive role in enriching and popularizing the national culture. Dear comrades, today you spoke of your achievements and the problems that you wish to solve. I can assure you that the capital's problems are always at the center of attention of our party, at the center of attention of the highest authorities of our country. Our policy will continue to be conducive to the development of Warsaw. We will meet halfway the initiatives of the Warsaw working class, intelligentsia and young people.

Dear comrades, continuing modernization of the capital's industry, full utilization of the highly qualified cadres that it employs, as well as utilization of the particularly favorable possibilities for linking scientific and technological achievements with production, should be our common goal. We will give our support to all-round development of Warsaw's scientific and cultural centers. We still have much to do to improve the housing situation. We have already spoken about this; after all, it is a topic of daily conversation in Warsaw. We must also do much to modernize the municipal economy. The path to solving these problems, which was mapped out by the Warsaw party organization and implemented by the capital's authorities, is a correct one. The PZPR Central Committee and the government will support these efforts in such a way as to make the capital of Poland more beautiful with every passing year, to enable the people who live in this city to have a better standard of living.

Comrades and citizens, the campaign in connection with elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils is drawing to a close. This campaign was lively and rich both in Warsaw and in the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw, just as in the country at large. The campaign demonstrated complete public support for the program of the PZPR's Eighth Congress and for the program of the National Unity Front [FJN].

I would like to take this opportunity to warmly and sincerely thank all the citizens of Warsaw, all the citizens of our country, for their support, suggestions and proposals, and for critical remarks.

Socioeconomic tasks and, above all, the problem of management efficiency and the issue of strengthening social justice became the most important topics in the pre-election discussions. This was also reflected in the speeches made here. It gives me tremendous satisfaction to emphasize this, because I see in this a confirmation of the profound response which the guiding ideas of the Eighth PZPR Congress met among the working people. We are reforging these ideas into practice. The program adopted by the congress is developed and made more concrete in each ministry, in each voivodship, in each town, in each village and place of work. The efficiency of management--a topic embarked upon so often and with such passion of late--must serve the people, and it is through people that it must be introduced into practice. Only the people can make it a social reality and a binding practice. Dear comrades, one does not achieve efficiency by orders or instructions, although regulations corresponding to the realities of life should be conducive to it; efficiency must be inculcated and cultivated. It is necessary to create mechanisms which incline people toward efficiency and, in places where this is essential, mechanisms which enforce it.

Good labor organization remains, as always, the basic issue. Likewise, the correct selection of managerial cadres, a rational division of competences and responsibilities, just assessment of results of one's work remain the basic issues. Order and discipline are needed here at all times. They are needed everywhere, in every job, in front of your machine, sitting at your desk. What is needed is responsibility of all, at every level, for decisions taken, course of action embarked upon and the consequences of both.

At present, dear comrades and citizens, the discussion time is ending. The time for working is coming, for energetic and persistent work. The time has come to lay stress on initiative and discipline in implementing the tasks; the time has come to lay stress on theory, concepts and ideas. It and it alone decides the success of each plan. We need, therefore, consistency and an unshaken faith in the correctness of the action taken, in the goal which inspires all of us. Therein lies the good of the country, the good of its citizens--our collective and our individual successes, which we are building through our everyday toil, each in his own section and all together.

Esteemed comrades, the results of the first 2 months of the current year in the capital's voivodship were generally successful. The planned production tasks in industry and in building construction were fulfilled fairly well. This has great significance and gives us the right to a certain optimism. We must remember, however, that a good number of plants did not fulfill their tasks, although the tasks were relatively moderate. They had been outlined taking into consideration the still existing difficulties in materials supplies. Power supplies and transport facilities have improved. In spite of this, many branches of industry still cannot cope, for example, with industrial cooperation; cannot manage regularity of production. We still meet with unsatisfactory promotion of market production, with a simultaneous above-plan rise in money returns. These phenomena occur, moreover, in many other regions of our country and show how much is still to be done to put the tasks outlined by the eighth congress into everyday practice. All party organizations, all workers' groups, the state and economic administration should focus their attention on this, because we are dealing here with key issues, with an enormous social significance. The successful implementation of this year's tasks is directly linked to agriculture. Higher yields mean lower imports, better market supplies and at the same time larger incomes for the farmers. We must start working toward those yields today, in the early spring. It is essential to take advantage of all conditions for carrying out spring field work efficiently. Let every farmer and all those who supply agriculture with vital means of production carry out his obligations. The feasibility of the program for feeding the nation depends on this. Here lies the essence of the worker-peasant alliance.

Food in the contemporary world is a strategic substance. I think, and I have said so more than once, that we are capable of making Poland self-sufficient in food. True, this is not easy. It requires considerable outlays and much effort on the part of the entire economy but this is our supreme national interest.

We are providing conditions which will make it easier to increase farm output in all sectors of our agriculture--private, state and cooperative--and we will go on making sure that all these sectors are given the right kind of treatment, meaning that they are treated well and that they will be able, because of this treatment, to increase output.

Dear comrades, we are creating conditions which are helping the work of our agriculture, and in my view the agricultural policy which we are pursuing jointly with the United Peasant Party [ZSL], this policy which is of a long-term and permanent nature, will help all this, and I trust that it will be consistently put into practice today and tomorrow.

Dear comrades, the criterion of social justice has to become, to an even greater extent than at present, the starting point for all our actions, for every decision we make. This is the fundamental principle of socialism and at the same time the overriding public need. It is a question of loyalty to the ideals we profess. Justice is the sum of decisions and actions of individuals and institutions. It is obtained and verified in concrete minor decisions as well as in important matters, in the honesty of every public functionary and in the division of labor; but also in the division of bonuses, houses, loans, holidays and every benefit and every zloty spent by the public.

What is important is that we justly assess the contribution of effort, that we help those who need help most, that we talk less but take greater care of the material situation of large families, mothers bringing up their children alone, the elderly and retired people.

A very great deal can be achieved in this sphere without new investments and resources by making better use of existing opportunities, by good management and civic commitment.

Dear comrades and citizens, the eighth congress of our party carried out a thorough assessment of the current international situation and confirmed the steadfast principles of the foreign policy which People's Poland has been pursuing since the very beginning of its existence. You know these principles. This is why I would only like to stress once more that we are ready for talks with all states; we are ready to consider any constructive proposal which would aid the earliest possible convening of a disarmament conference in Warsaw. Our capital, so cruelly tested by the Hitlerite invader, has a special right and special duty to raise a voice of protest in the face of new threat from the militarist and cold war forces; both Warsaw and Poland have the right to appeal for peace and detente. They also have every right to become the venue for the European conference on military disarmament.

Dear citizens, esteemed assembly, in 3 days' time we will all go to the polls, we will elect Sejm deputies and councillors for voivodship people's councils. We shall bestow on them our mandate of trust and at the same time give them difficult duties to perform.

For these duties to be performed we will have to have public support as well as systematic public checks. It has always been a principle of party policy to strengthen the bonds between organs of representation and the community. The reason for this is in the fact that the institutions of people's power must ever be renewed by giving them fresh content, by active effort. This applies to all links of people's power, to our party, to the allied political parties, social, trade union, youth, cultural organizations; it applies to the whole National Unity Front.

Because we are all responsible for our nation's fate and must all feel responsible for the form and content of socialist democracy, we must always study it; we must act in accordance with its principles; we must apply our civic rights and duties; we must affirm the concordance between our words and deeds. The unity of the Polish people forged in the struggle for national and social liberation and developed and consolidated in the process of socialist construction is the main guarantee of Poland's further prosperous development.

This unity is expressed by the PZPR's cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. It is expressed by the PZPR's bond with the working class, with peasants and intelligentsia, in a partnerlike cooperation with nonparty people, with all patriotic forces of our nation. The unity of our people is served by our social and economic policy, by our cultural and academic policy. This unity is strengthened and deepened by our state's denominational policy.

The situation of our nation, the history which is behind us, the tasks which are facing us all indicate that we must be united in the fundamental issues affecting Poland's sociopolitical system, the directions of its development and international policy provisions. Within the framework of this unity there is room for discussion, for searching; there is room for creative dialog which could serve to improve our work and our life; but there is no room for divisions and conflict, for sectional quarrels which lead nowhere, which divert public attention from those issues which are of real importance for us Poles and for Poland.

Everybody who has Poland's welfare at heart should understand that in the face of the complex international situation, of difficult conditions and tasks, unity is vital; responsibility is vital; good, honest and persistent effort for Poland's sake is vital. I am deeply convinced that on 23 March an emphatic new confirmation will be given of the general support for the program and candidates of the National Unity Front, for the policy oriented toward the good of man, toward the welfare of our motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

VOTING 'TESTIFIES APPROVAL' OF PZPR RESOLUTIONS, PROGRAM

ID232218 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw 23 March, PAP--Today, the Polish nation elected its representatives--deputies to the Sejm (Polish Parliament) and councillors to the voivodship people's councils, implementing the important act of voivodship people's councils, implementing the important act of the constitutional principle of democracy. The voting clearly testified to the approval of the entire society for the programme for the further socio-economic development of Poland mapped out by the 8th PUWP Congress. It is the programme which at the same time became the electoral platform of the National Unity Front.

Throughout Poland, the elections were going on in a festive mood, in the atmosphere of civic dignity, patriotic commitment and satisfaction over the socio-economic attainments scored so far by Poland that celebrated its 35th anniversary last year, and in the readiness to take the steps that are in keeping with the imperatives of the present time and the requirements of the future.

Backing the programme and the candidates of the National Unity Front, the Polish nation demonstrated its moral and political unity, being the main guarantee of Poland's favourable development, creating the increasingly good work and life for Poles. Being aware of the tasks mapped out by the 8th PUWP Congress, the nation voted for Poland that is increasingly stronger, more affluent and with a consolidated international prestige. The electorate voted for Poland's name to be continually and organically connected with the idea of "peace" for the world public opinion.

The citizens went en masse to the voting polls, workers returning from the night shift were among the first to vote. From the early morning, there were many people in all the voting stations. In many localities, voters went to vote in spontaneously rallying groups.

Edward Gierek, the Polish United Workers' Party leader, and his wife Stanislawa arrived at the electoral station at the Parkowa Street in Warsaw at 9:00 a.m. to cast their votes. They were cordially welcomed by members of the 118 District Electoral Commission.

Representatives of youth presented Stanislawa and Edward Gierek with bunches of white and red carnations and cordially thanked the Polish party leader for his care of the future of the younger generation of Poles and all the citizens.

Henryk Jablonski, member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau and president of the Polish Council of State, together with his wife Mowiga, cast their ballots at the station of the 128 District Electoral Commission at the Klonowa Street in Warsaw.

Edward Babiuch, member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau and prime minister, together with his wife Lidia voted at the building of the electoral commission at the Parkowa Street.

Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the United Peasant Party CC voted at the 127 electoral station at the Three Cross Square in Warsaw.

Tadeusz V. Mlyneczek, chairman of the Democratic Party CC cast his ballot paper at the 118 District Electoral Commission at the Parkowa Street.

The working class, that manifests its support for the party's programme by everyday commitment to work, once more confirmed their will to build the strong and wealthy Poland in a mass voting. The workers were among the first voters in Warsaw, Katowice, Sosnowiec, Zabrze, Dabrowa Gornicza, Lodz, Poznan and other town centres.

From early morning, miners and metal, shipyard, dock and railway workers, power station employees, public and municipal workers and employees of other round-the-clock operating establishments, were taking a mass participation in the voting. So was the case in the country. Many farmers appeared at the polling stations the moment they opened.

All the generations met at the ballot boxes. Young people however--the most numerous generation of the nation deciding to an enormous extent about its aspirations and setting the pace of their realization--were dominant among the voters. The election day cast a strong impression on the memory of the more than one million young people, who voted on Sunday for the first time.

Among the electors were those who arm-in-hand had fought during national uprisings, during the World War Two, for independent, socialist Poland--the state of their dreams. Many of them came dressed in battle uniforms: participants in the Silesian and great Poland insurrections, war veterans, soldiers of September 1939, fighters of the home and foreign resistance movements, ex-soldiers of the Polish and armed forces in the West and in the East.

The civic duty was also done today by soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces who associate the notion of patriotism with an ever better service and efficient work for the homeland.

At numerous polling stations, together with junior soldiers did also vote their commanders, many of whom co-authored the victory over fascism in May of 1945.

In their popular participation in the elections, men of science and culture all across the nation supported the National Unity Front programme. Eminent scientists and scholars, outstanding representatives of Polish culture appeared at the ballot boxes.

Among those who did their civic duty, there also were sportsmen, many of them of worldwide fame.

In Warsaw, No 412 Electoral Commission saw Poland's modern pentathlon Olympic champion Janusz Peciak cast his vote. Another daring sportsman, Leszek Cichy, one of the conquerors of Mount Everest, voted at Warsaw's No 225 electoral station. His companion to the world's highest peak, Krzysztof Wielicki, voted in the town of Tychy. A founding father of skiing in Poland, Stanislaw Maruszarz, cast his ballot paper in Zakopane.

The citizens' act of voting was also performed by clergy and nuns. Secretary of Episcopate Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski cast his vote at No 13 local electoral commission in Zalesie Gorne.

In accordance with electoral law, the elections of deputies to the Sejm and councillors of voivodship people's councils ended at 2200 local time. District commissions started to count the votes. The protocols of the votes cast for Sejm deputies have been sent to the district electoral commissions and the protocols of the votes for voivodship people's councils councillors to the voivodship electoral commissions. The results of the elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils will be accounted by the State Electoral Commission.

Late in the evening it was reported that until 2000 hours Warsaw time over 97 percent of citizens eligible to the voting took part in the elections.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION ANNOUNCES TOTAL VOTE COUNTS

LD242028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The following is a communique of the State Electoral Commission: The commission states that 25,098,816 people were entitled to vote. There were 24,816,304 votes cast, or 98.87 percent of the electorate. There were 24,802,612 valid votes and 13,692 invalid votes. For the National Unity Front, 24,683,056 votes have been cast, or 99.62 percent of the valid votes cast.

CORRECTION TO BABIUCH VISIT TO CEGIELSKI PLANT

The following corrections to the item entitled "Premier Babiuch Visits Poznan Cegielski Plant, Fair," published in the 20 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 2, should be made:

Paragraph one, lines four and five read: ...railroad cars, aggregate and traction engines. He was accompanied by Jerzy Zasada, first secretary of the PZPR Poznan Voivodship Committee, and Franciszek Adamkiewicz, minister of heavy and...

Paragraph two, penultimate line reads: ...extra goods worth Zl4 million foreign exchange slotys for export...

JOINT ZAIRIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY ISSUED

AU241045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, signed in Bucharest on 19 March]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, hereafter to be known as the "high contracting sides,"

Inspired by the common wish to develop and deepen the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two countries,

Determined to work firmly to consolidate and develop the policy of cooperation, independence, security and complex, unsolved problems in the world which aggravate the international situation, resolutely advocating a resumption and continuation of the policy of international detente based on respect for each people's independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and recognition of the peoples' right to make the changes required by their socioeconomic progress,

Convinced of the need to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order,

Reasserting their solidarity with and active support for the complete liberation of the African Continent, for the final elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism and of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and for respecting all the African peoples' right to a free and independent development,

Convinced that a lasting peace in the world can only be secured on the basis of concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for halting the arms race,

Expressing their determination to contribute to solving all disputes through negotiations,

Believing that all the countries must participate on an equal footing in international life in order to establish a climate of peace, detente and cooperation in the world,

Reasserting the need to increase the UN role in solving mankind's problems and to adapt its structures to contemporary realities,

Decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation, and for this purpose, agreed on the following:

Article I

The high contracting sides solemnly proclaim their determination to develop and deepen the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian and Zairian peoples, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty.

Article II

The high contracting sides shall endeavor to expand their commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in all areas, in the mutual interests of both states.

The joint governmental commission for economic, technical and cultural cooperation shall intensify its activities to deepen and diversify the Romanian-Zairian economic relations.

Article III

The high contracting sides shall strengthen and deepen the ties between their peoples and countries through a better understanding of their material and intellectual assets; for this purpose, they shall develop the two countries' cooperation in the areas of science and technology, education, public health, radio and television, tourism and sports.

Article IV

The high contracting sides shall endeavor to create and expand the necessary political and legal framework for promoting Romanian-Zairian relations in all areas of common interest.

Article V

The high contracting sides shall base their bilateral relations and their relations with other countries on the following principles:

1. The sacred right of each state to a free existence, to national independence and sovereignty, and to peace and security.
2. Each people's inalienable right to decide themselves on their fate and to freely choose and develop their political, economic and social system, in accordance with their own wishes and interests, without any foreign interference.
3. Full equality of rights among all the states, regardless of their size, geographical location, level of development, social system, and membership in military alliances or lack thereof.
4. The sovereign and imprescriptible right of each state to utilize its natural and all other resources in accordance with its national interests.
5. The states' obligation not to intervene, directly or indirectly and in any form, under any pretext or circumstance, in the internal or foreign affairs of other states, and to observe the principle of good neighborliness.
6. Respect for the inviolability of state borders and for the territorial integrity of each state and, in consequence thereof, refrainment from any attempt against the national unity or territorial integrity of another state; violation of these principles constitutes a grave offense against international peace and security.
7. Each state's right to legitimate individual or collective defense against any armed attack.
8. The obligation of the states to refrain, in their international relations, from the use or threat of force, and not to have recourse to any military, political, economic or any other constraint, under any pretext and in any circumstance, against any other state.
9. The obligation of all states to settle their differences only through peaceful means, in all circumstances.

10. The right of all states--large, medium-sized or small--to participate equally in solving international problems concerning peace, security, detente and cooperation.

11. The right and obligation of the states, regardless of their social and political system, to cooperate among themselves, in conditions of mutual advantage, with a view to safeguarding international peace and security and favoring the socioeconomic progress of all nations, primarily of the developing ones.

12. Each state's right to development and to participation in the international division of labor on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and to utilize international trade and economic cooperation to promote its national development efforts; the obligation of all states to intensify their efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, inequality and inequity from international economic relations and to establish a new world economic order.

13. Each state's right to have free access to scientific and technological developments.

14. Each state's obligation to fulfill in good faith international commitments assumed in compliance with the UN Charter and stemming from the generally recognized norms and principles of international law.

Article VI

The high contracting sides shall resolutely act to promote peace, detente, independence, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

Article VII

The high contracting sides shall actively support the peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and all other forms of foreign domination. They shall endeavor to fully implement the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, as well as all other UN resolutions in this respect.

Article VIII

The high contracting sides pledge to resolutely act and to cooperate with all countries, regardless of their social-political system or level of economic development, to establish a new world economic and political order, a better and more equitable order, which should help eliminate underdevelopment and promote the more rapid progress of the developing countries and the prosperity of all the peoples. For this purpose they shall cooperate in establishing and implementing concrete and efficient measures and programs within the UN framework.

Within the process of establishment of the new world economic order, they will militate to continuously strengthen the solidarity and unity of actions of all developing countries.

Article IX

The high contracting sides shall make efforts to eliminate sources of mistrust, tension and conflict among the states and will contribute to finding political, peaceful solutions to international disputes; they will cooperate to achieve a lasting security in Europe, Africa and other continents and to develop friendship and understanding among peoples.

They will act in behalf of international detente with the active and equal participation of all the states, regardless of size or social system, and to implement it in all the areas of the world.

Article X

The high contracting sides will cooperate at the international level to achieve and apply efficient measures to halt the arms race and effect general, primarily nuclear, disarmament.

They will cooperate in the establishment of international agreements earmarking part of the funds saved by reducing military spending for promoting the more rapid progress of the developing countries.

Article XI

The high contracting sides will endeavor to increase the UN role in solving the complex international problems, in defending the peoples' independence and sovereignty and in developing equal cooperation among all countries, and to improve its organization and adapt it to the realities of the contemporary world.

Article XII

With a view to implementing the principles and attaining the targets of the present treaty, the high contracting sides shall periodically brief and consult each other, at high and other levels, so as to encourage bilateral cooperation and exchanges of views on the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, for the triumph of the cause of peace, freedom and independence for the peoples.

Article XIII

The high contracting sides state that the obligations envisaged in the present treaty do not contravene the obligations evolving on each of them from other treaties to which they are a party and from the norms of international law.

Article XIV

The present treaty is concluded for an unlimited period of time. The treaty will be submitted for ratification and will come into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall be effected as soon as possible.

Drawn up in Bucharest, on 19 March 1980, in two original copies, each in Romanian and French, both texts having equal validity.

BRIEFS

MISSION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--Santo Domingo, (AGERPRES), 24/3/1980--Antonio Guzman, president of the Dominican Republic, received a Romanian economic mission now visiting that country. Both sides expressed the wish to develop the economic relations on multiple planes between the two countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Dominican peoples, of international collaboration. An exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Dominican head of state was made on the occasion. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO'S CONDITION 'STILL VERY GRAVE'

LD251140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is still very grave. The pneumonia continues. His temperature is up, but shows a tendency toward a moderate reduction. The cardiovascular system is relatively stable. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

USSR WANTS TO DROP AFGHAN ISSUE IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD231852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 23 (TANJUG)--At this moment, political observers in Moscow do not expect any spectacular turns in the Soviet attitude towards main international questions, but an impression is being gained that the Soviet Union is attempting to stop any further deterioration of international relations. It is hard to believe that Moscow could set out any substantially new initiatives relating to Afghanistan. In this respect, observers feel skeptical because attempts to come to some compromise formulas under the proposal for the neutrality and withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan guarantees and military disengagement have virtually already failed.

Last week, the Soviet press laid stress on the necessity for the presence of its units in Afghanistan. In today's commentaries, however, nothing is said about it any longer. Obviously, something like a lull is involved--prior to drawing some new tactical and strategic moves, but with a wish to have Afghanistan dropped as the cause for the present crisis.

Assumptions regarding the possibility of searching some new points of contact between the Soviet Union and the U.S. more come from the present stalemate position of the two parties than from (?an objective) presence of some warmer winds.

Today's PRAVDA writes that Washington and NATO have made a hard turn in their foreign policy. One must further count with Carter present. The Soviet party organ seems to be (?reading) between the lines, noting Leonid Brezhnev's evaluation that the Soviet Union sticks to the policy of peace.

However, different words are said here about the Carter boycotting of the Moscow summer Olympics and his suspending of scientific exchange and trade with the Soviet Union, but one eye is also kept on the U.S. election scene on which there is no major rival to Jimmy Carter now.

COMMENTARY ON NEW U.S. INITIATIVE FOR MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION

AU222015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] At a time when international crises in the oil belt are involved, the belt which includes the Arab and Islamic countries, let us add that U.S. President Carter's invitation to Egyptian President as-Sadat and to Israeli Premier Begin for separate visits to Washington next month is one of the main topics in the world press.

This invitation has been interpreted in the world as Carter's attempt to move at least a step from the present impasse in the talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy, as this is rather vaguely and imprecisely envisaged in the Camp David agreement. Here is a commentary about this by Mildrad Denda:

The aforementioned motive for the meeting of the U.S. President with As Sadat and Begin is certainly valid, but there are also several other reasons for the current move by the White House. This action was really expected: calendar-wise, because of an increasingly more certain realization that no jointly agreed formula will be reached by 26 May, the deadline for ending the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli talks on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, and, politically, because the balance sheet of the U.S. involvement in the Middle East plays an important part in the preelection campaign and later in the election voting this fall.

It is difficult to foresee the possible scope of the future meetings in Washington, but its purpose is clear--to move from a standstill on the talks on reconciling the contradictory Egyptian and Israeli views on autonomy and thus to maintain activity on bringing the Camp David agreement to its conclusion.

Another question, a question that has not yet been resolved, is what and how great the possible modifications of the Camp David framework should be, a framework that the majority of people view as one that does not lead to a real and lasting peace in the Middle East, particularly since the entire process of the negotiations is taking place without the Palestinian people and its recognized leader, the PLO.

If the indications from Western Europe started by the statements of French President Giscard d'Estaing on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination are a step toward a solution which will recognize the right to a Palestinian state, then the participants of the coming talks in Washington must take this into account. The West European initiative plainly indicates that it is necessary to open up a road for new possibilities for a Middle East solution. It remains in the sphere of guesswork where, how and when possible action by Western Europe can meet with Washington endeavors not to face the negative consequences of its solution, which was begun but not concluded, for a Middle East peace.

PCI'S BUFFALINI DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Talks With Grlickov

LD201946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--During their talks today, the two high party officials, Grlickov of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Buffalini of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), reiterated the well-known accord in the two parties' views on significant international problems.

PCI Directorate member and PCI International Commission President Paolo Buffalini arrived here yesterday evening. Buffalini today exchanged views with LCY Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov on certain questions in the international situation and development of relations in the workers' and communist movement. Grlickov and Buffalini also informed each other about the two parties foreign activities and about the situation in Yugoslavia and Italy.

II. 25 Mar 80

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YUGOSLAVIA

Meeting With Doronjski

LD201948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Stevan Doronjski today received member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Paolo Buffalini. In the course of the ensuing talk, Buffalini expressed interest in President Tito's health and, on behalf of the Italian communists, wished him a speedy recovery. Buffalini also expressed sincere gratitude for the conferring of the Yugoslav order of People's Hero on Luigi Longo.

Doronjski informed Buffalini on the state of President Tito's health and on some important aspects of the LCY's activities. The importance of promoting friendly cooperation between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party and developing relations between the two countries was also stressed during the talk.

SPOKESMAN LAUDS AUSTRIAN, FRENCH STAND ON PALESTINE ISSUE

LD212106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers that the Austrian Government's decision to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the French stand on the right of Palestinians to self-determination are positive and significant steps towards the settling of the Mideast crisis, said official spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic at a press conference here today. Asked to comment on Austria's recognition of the PLO and the statement by the French president, Kalezic stressed that Yugoslavia has always believed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state to be the central question of the Mid-East problem.

Kalezic reiterated Yugoslavia's stand that a stable and permanent peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by reaching a global solution to the Mid-East crisis, thereby creating conditions for the free and secure development of all countries and peoples in the region. Yugoslavia also considers it is necessary that the PLO, the only recognized legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, be accepted as an equal partner in all negotiations on questions related to the future of this people.

PLANS DISCUSSED FOR JUNE ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH U.S.

LD242048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, has received Jimmy (Walker), executive chairman of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council.

Opinions were exchanged on preparations for the June meetings of the U.S.-Yugoslav economic council and the Yugoslav chamber for promotion of economic cooperation with the United States. It was agreed that the basic topics of the forthcoming talks would include commodity exchange, with special stress on increasing Yugoslav exports and reducing the trade deficit; higher forms of economic cooperation (joint investments, long-term production cooperation, technology transfer); financial and banking cooperation; and cooperation in the agricultural and food sector. As cooperation in the agricultural and food sector is to be examined in detail for the first time, preparations will begin to enable interested experts from both sides to attend.

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA NOTED

LD212104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic described as a positive step the decision of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on halting of the legal procedure against five unjustly accused Carinthian Slovenes. "We see in this another sign of the successful development of relations and confidence between the two countries", stated the Yugoslav spokesman.

At the regular press conference Kalezic said of the recent statement by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr about the character of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and the principles on which these relations are based that it is in accordance with the spirit and content of the talks and the communiques during the latest visit to Austria by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

AUSTRIAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

AU230810 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A delegation of the upper Austria trade unions, which arrived in Belgrade today, was received by Ilijaz Kurtesi. He informed his guests of the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia and Serbia. (Anton Gurner), head of the Austrian delegation, told his hosts that cooperation between the upper Austria trade unions with the clubs of Yugoslav workers is very developed and that they are extending assistance and support in their work. Both sides agreed that cooperation in this field should continue. During their 4-day visit, members of the Austrian trade union delegation will visit several communes and work organizations in Serbia.

LCY HOLDS TALKS WITH POLISH, FRENCH PARTIES

LD221926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22, TANJUG--The representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Polish United Workers' Party and the French Communist Party held talks in Belgrade today. Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Andrezej Werblan, and member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau and Secretariat Maxim Gremetz, took part in the exchange of views.

During the talks, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on some questions of the international situation and relations in the workers' and communist movement in the world. The Polish United Workers' Party and French Communist Party representatives left Belgrade today.

MINIC, KURTOVIC RECEIVE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARY

LD242022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG)--Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency and President of the Federal Social Council for International Relations Milos Minic and the French Socialist Party's National Secretary Lionel Jospin met here today and discussed current international questions with regard to the deteriorated international situation which both sides assessed as very disturbing. Minic informed Jospin about Yugoslav (?views and) the most important current world developments: activities of the movement of non-alignment and the lines of the LCY's activity at the international level.

Jospin, whose visit to Yugoslavia ended today, was also received by President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic. They discussed the opportunities for an expansion of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the French Socialist Party.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE WITH USSR ABOVE PLAN

AU212143 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] TANJUG--The value of export-import trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union concluded thus far amounts to nearly \$4 billion. The value of Yugoslav imports is somewhat greater than envisaged by the commodity lists for this year, and it is expected that contracts for the entire Yugoslav planned exports will be completed by the end of March. The protocol on commodity exchange for this year envisages that the value of the Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchange should exceed \$4 billion.

At today's session of the Soviet Union section of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, where the above assessments were made, it was noted that the increase in the prices of raw materials, particularly of energy raw materials, also influences an increase in the value of Yugoslav imports, and this will certainly impose a new burden on the already high Yugoslav trade deficit. For this reason, the possibilities for additional exports of our goods to the Soviet Union were discussed at today's meeting.

During the past 2 months the value of Yugoslav exports was some \$339 million, and of imports some \$396 million. In comparison with the same period last year, exports increased by \$124 million and imports by \$183 million.

EXPORTS TO BULGARIA LAGGING BEHIND PLAN

AU212142 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] TANJUG--The basic characteristics of last year's Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchange were an unsatisfactory volume and a significant lag in Yugoslav exports. For this reason, both this year as well as in the next 5-year period, economic cooperation between the two countries must be developed on long-term bases and expanded by higher forms of cooperation, while the economic organizations of the two countries must more consistently respect the agreed-on obligations and they must include new products in their commodity exchange, it was assessed by the Bulgaria section of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber today.

Last year, the value of commodity exchange and services between the two countries amounted to some \$232 million (92 percent of that planned), of which the Yugoslav exports amounted to \$100 million (77 percent of that planned). This year it is planned that the value of commodity exchange should amount to \$298 million. The value of transactions concluded thus far is \$190 million, of which \$90 million represents Yugoslav exports.

LAW ON SFRY PRESIDENCY PROCEDURE AMENDED, SUPPLEMENTED

Belgrade SLUBZENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 8, 15 Feb 80 p 225 WA

[Text of Decision on Changes and Additions to the Operating Procedure on the Work of the SFRY Presidency]

[Text] 1. In the Operating Procedure on the Work of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SLUBZENI LIST SFRJ No 12/75 and 33/77) in Articles 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, and 26, the words "Federal Council" are replaced with the words "Federal Social Council" in the appropriate case.

2. After Article 22 and a new article, 22a, is added, which reads:

"Article 22a. In case of exceptional or other unforeseen situations, the Presidency carries out its rights and duties established by the Constitution at meetings to which it invites the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council, the presiding officer of the LCY CC Presidium, the secretary of the LCY CC Presidium, and the federal secretaries for national defense, foreign affairs, and internal affairs.

At these meetings the Presidency assesses the existing situation and issues appropriate decisions, or takes stands on which authorized organs and organizations are informed."

3. Article 53 is changed to read:

"The Presidency, through its members whom it appoints, participates in the work of the federal social councils in accord with the law and operating procedures on the work of the federal social councils."

4. In Article 56 the words, "and appoints functionaries in the Presidency" are replaced with the words "and appoints supervisory workers and workers on specific tasks and jobs" and after the words, "members of the Council of the Federation and functionaries" the words, "and supervisory workers and workers on specific tasks and jobs" are added.

5. In Article 60, after Paragraph 2, a new paragraph, 3, is added which reads:

"In addition to the elected members in each commission, every republic and autonomous province delegates one of its members to each commission, except to the Commission for Organizational Questions." Paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 4.

6. In Article 79 the words, "and other functionaries in the services of the Presidency" are replaced by the words, "and other supervisory workers and workers on specific tasks and jobs."

7. After Article 79 add a new article, 79a, which reads:

"Article 79a. Functionaries, supervisory workers and workers on specific tasks and jobs, in beginning their work, give a solemn oath, the text of which is established by the Commission for Organizational Questions.

Functionaries and supervisory workers give this oath before the vice president of the SFRY Presidency or a specified member of the Presidency."

8. This decision goes into effect 8 days from its publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

Belgrade, 6 February 1980

[Signed] Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
Vice President Lazar Kolisevski

TANJUG REPORT ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP SESSION

LD101714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--We express also on this occasion, together with all working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and all peoples and nationalities of our country, sincere and warm wishes for the recovery of Comrade Tito, Seid Maglajlija, chairman of today's session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Herzegovina said at the session. At the same time, we are expressing our readiness to commit ourselves even more to the implementation of the tasks and aims emanating from his great work. Like everything else we do, this session too is permeated by Tito's great work. In this case, this applies to the implementation of Tito's initiative, further development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, to the implementation of his New Year's message and to the constant strengthening of unity, our country's defense ability and its independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

Adopting the report on last year's work of the republican conference, its organs and forms of activity, it was assessed that the activity is basically characterized by intensive engagement in the concrete elaboration of Tito's initiative, development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, economic stabilization, rationalization and efficacy of associating work and resources on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor.

Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, who took part in the debate, said that there is much evidence of growing interest and caring of our people for the preservation and strengthening of the country's unity on socialist self-managing bases, which is the most reliable guarantee of its stability. The action of the Socialist Alliance therefore, according to Kurtovic, must be still more concerned with the needs and problems of life of the working man and citizen. Kurtovic also spoke about the international situation and about the prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country, emphasizing that equal cooperation with all countries of the world and nonaligned policy represents our permanent commitment and the only alternative.

The documents, which refer to the organization and manner of work of the republican conference adopted today, emphasize the need for further strengthening the role of the conference as the highest organ of the SAWP of Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially as regards the contents of its discussions and manner of decisionmaking.

Today's session elected the new Presidium of the republican conference, composed of 29 members. Seid Maglajlija, present chairman, has been reelected for 1 year.

CROATS ABROAD TO SET UP OWN STATE AFTER TITO'S DEATH

DW211735 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Mar 80 p 3 DW

[Claus Bienfait dispatch]

[Text] Frankfurt--Croats living in exile are joining a new organization with a view to launching an active struggle for a Croat national state immediately after the death of Yugoslav state and party leader Tito. "The Coordination Center of Croats Aboard" which was founded last weekend in Sweden, has been introduced now in Frankfurt. One of the founders expressed its program in the following formula: "We Will See to it That Tito Has Been the Last Yugoslavia."

Unlike most of the existing Croatian organization in the Federal Republic, the members of the new coordination center are no longer harboring the old Ustasha dreams. Rather, they view themselves as the political homestead for socialists and communists and they want to keep off "inconvincible fascists." "We are disappointed by the West," their spokesman Tomislav Micic stated at the press conference. Promising contacts with the Kremlin have already been established, he added.

The organization's chief ideologist is Jewish scientist Mladen Schwartz who interprets the "goal of all Croats" in a radical way and who does not want to have anything to do with fellow countrymen willing to compromise. "We want an independent state of Croatia, no matter how," he said, adding "The end justifies the means," though it would be foolish to be at loggerheads about the political system of a state that does not exist at all. "Socialism appeared less mandacious to him than capitalism."

There will be no unrest in his homeland immediately after Tito's death, Schwartz speculated, because "the generals are making politics with dollars and clubs." But neither the Serbian-influenced UDBA secret service nor army and police were in a position to prevent "actions" directed from abroad. Via assaults and strikes, Croatian nationalists would make gradual preparation for civil war. And in one year from now, at the latest, the time would be ripe for his fellow countrymen "to take up arms at the decisive moment."

People at the coordination center admitted that already guns, pistols and ammunition had been smuggled to Yugoslavia with the massive financial support of "an interested side." The relatively casual controls in tourist travel had enabled comprehensive arms deliveries, it was said. What is more, "our people can get access to the arsenals of civil self-defense."

Asked if in the case of concessions on more autonomy a cohesion of the multi-people state would be acceptable, Schwartz bluntly replied: "No, because not even a better Yugoslavia would be good enough for the Croats." He warned Western European governments against backing the "artificial, unnatural entity"; otherwise we will eventually "look for allies on the other side."

According to its executive committee, the coordination center can reckon with roughly 70,000 sympathizers among guest workers in the Federal Republic. German security authorities estimate that the number of activists willing to participate in criminal acts or even to resort to the use of force themselves amounts to a maximum of 1,000.

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUUM SESSION STUDIES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD241646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--It is high time to implement even more than before the ideas on reduction of imports and greater use of Yugoslav raw and finished materials and thus restructure industry. It is also very important to begin planning on the basis of income and not on anticipated consumption. This was stated by the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at today's session of its Presidium. The Presidium discussed the activity of the League of Communists of this republic in implementing the decisions of the ICY Presidium on the economic stabilization policy. The report on the economic trends in Slovenia, in particular from the viewpoint of economic relations with other countries, prices and supplies, industrial production, investment policy, disposal of income and problems of losses and liquidity, was submitted by Martin Mlinar, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists. He stressed that the text of the report, intended for the Presidium of the Central Committee of the ICY, will be supplemented by assessments made at today's session.

Quite a number of members of the Presidium took part in the debate and stressed the need for a more concrete approach to the problems of stabilization. France Popit said that so far there has been no selection of investments which could be completed. There was also no selective policy, at least not to a sufficient degree, as regards the necessary restructuring of existing industry. And it is precisely to these processes that the policy of investments, prices, personal incomes, employment and so forth should be subordinated.

Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, made a global assessment of the state of the economy throughout the country, by proceeding from the tasks of complementing self-managing relations and the politico-economic system, coordinating all forms of consumption, economic relations with other countries and general savings. Marinc criticized certain structural weaknesses of our economy and (?stressed) the inefficiency of investments, superficiality in assessments, tardiness in implementing income-based linking and lack of more decisive approaches to saving. In his words, what is particularly damaging in the investment policy is fragmentation and piecemeal operations and in this context considerable blame falls on the banking organization (in particular basic banks) and associated labor itself.

Roman Albrecht then spoke about the adoption of some instruments of the economic system which operate as though our enterprises were realizing profit and not social income. In this sphere the administration interferes with the desire of reducing this "profit" instead of directing social economic activity. Furthermore, condemnations are again emerging about self-management being to blame for the failures of our economy, about there being too much self-managing democracy in our country as well as inclination to anarchy conditioned by such democracy, and so forth. However, exactly the opposite is true. Certain administrative measures nurture various monopolies and do not take into account the real relations of economy and efficiency in the economy. On the other hand, many significant documents are not adopted on time. The law on expanded reproduction, for instance, has not been adopted even after 2 and a half years of preparations, Albrecht stressed.

In addition to the exhaustive debate on stabilization and the role of communists in it, the session also dealt with the final accounts of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia for 1979.

KOSOVO PUBLIC DISCUSSION SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AJ231007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Sadri Haderdjonaj report]

[Summary] Pristina, 17 March--At its session today chaired by Mahmut Bakali, the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed a report of the public discussion of the draft ideopolitical foundations of Kosovo's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year period and the tasks of communists. The presidium noted that a broad sociopolitical activity of the League of Communists was initiated in the public discussion and that the document on Kosovo's socioeconomic development was fully supported. It was noted that the discussion on this document was well organized. On the basis of the discussion held, most communal committees of the League of Communists adopted their own action programs on promoting self-managing planning in the next period of socioeconomic development. The need for further creative involvement of communists on self-managing planning was stressed at the session. The Presidium also discussed the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in further implementation of the law on associated labor and a report on activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo on economic stabilization.